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SHALL THE GATES BE REOPENED?

Prices and wages are higher in the eastern part of the United States than in the west. In the larger cities living is almost prohibitive for the poor, and yet there are large employers of labor who complain that wages are too high and workers are shirking, and so they advocate the reopening of our ports to the afflicted of Europe.

Employers who are more concerned over getting a margin of profit out of their workers than in building up a better America may be expected to do almost anything to promote their selfish interests. Of course they argue that the American has ceased to do hard laborious work and, if there is not a renewal of the stream of toilers from across the ocean, serious industrial complications will come to us.

Whatever may be the attitude of Americans toward toll, there is no denying that nearly all our larger cities today are congested with aliens who cannot be drawn away from the centers of population and cannot be Americanized. In New York City there are millions of people speaking foreign tongues and talking on but the smallest degree of customs peculiar to themselves. They see America in the darkest light. They think they are hampered by an oppressive hand and they fail to absorb the spirit of this land of riches. They remain foreign to our institutions and are ready to join in any movement of resentment.

Until these sores on the body politic heal, America would be committing an act of outrage to swing wide the gates of immigration and bid another great flood of discontent to sweep in.

Employers of labor who are displeased with the workers should begin to set the example by performing a little manual labor. It has been advocated that every man who works others should be required, at regular periods, to step into the harness, so as better to understand the side of labor. Not a bad idea.

What is needed in America is not more immigration but a more sympathetic relationship between the worker and his boss.

BUILDING UP THE INTERIOR.

At the hearing before the interstate commerce commission in Washington, over the separation of the Central Pacific and Southern Pacific railroads, much emphasis has been placed on the struggle the railroads are having to meet water transportation.

Wherever there are coast ports the ships are getting a big part of the long-haul business and, as a result, the railroads are being forced to look to the interior and points well removed from the ocean as a source of traffic and remunerative business.

This lesson early should be learned by our big railroads, and they should begin to do all possible to build up cities like Ogden and develop the tributary country. For instance, much of California is being reached by water transportation, the ships from Atlantic and Gulf ports making competition by rail almost impossible. That being true, the energies of the rail companies should be directed toward the vast field back from the coast where the haul to the interior lessens the effect of ocean competition.

Another difficulty disclosed is that the motor trucks, for a radius of 50 or 100 miles of the larger cities, are displacing rail transportation. This teaches the further lesson that the railroads are to do less of the work of assembling freight at business centers and must look to their main lines for profits. Even the auto is taking much of the passenger business on the short hauls.

BRINGING IN THE CONTRACT LABORER.

Labor leaders have complained that mechanics are being imported to displace strikers on the railroads in the east and James J. Davis, secretary of labor, has begun an investigation.

Specific charges have been made. One is that forty English mechanics are employed in the Coxton shops of the Lehigh Valley railroad and German mechanics, wearing the uniforms of the German army, are in the East Hartford engine-house of the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad.

With this great government of ours applying a high tariff to keep out foreign goods for the avowed purpose of protecting the laborers of America, it would be farcical to allow contract la-

Tom Sims Says

The most serious mistake on earth is being too serious.

What will you give your wife for Christmas? Let us suggest a box of the kind of cigars you smoke.

The height of ignorance is thinking you know everything.

A girl tells us none of her fellows will make a date with her because Christmas is so near.

Getting a \$40 bill is unlucky because there are no \$40 bills.

Now that college cheer leaders are idle they might get jobs cheering board of directors meetings.

If Harding is given as many turkeys Christmas as Thanksgiving there will be a turkey shortage.

Next year starts out with a better outlook than this year did and this year wasn't so very bad.

They are discovering ways to do everything fast except sleep fast.

Cheek to cheek dancing has boosted the razor business.

The man with a fake cure for rheumatism will pull your leg.

A pork roast is expensive and a beef roast is expensive but neither is as expensive as roasting somebody.

Only a few more months until the first signs of spring.

A good hunter lets his conscience be his guide.

A wife advertises for her hubby, gone 12 years. Perhaps she sent him to match some ribbon for her.

Concrete facts are what make a state. Pennsylvania has just completed 400 miles of concrete road.

This may be an awful country; but in Warsaw, taxi drivers are allowed to charge what they please.

Oregon professor says teachers should know 4000 words and the small boys say "Study this at home" should not be among them.

It is estimated that opening tin cans has cut too many fingers.

New safety razor works like a lawn mower. Now we need a clothes brush that works like a street sweeper.

Clemenceau says he favors a law prohibiting long skirts. We are against it because that would make them wear long skirts.

Rural photographer writes to say since hunting begun he has made a fortune on six stuffed rabbits.

Christmas story: "Mamma, what did that man bring, all wrapped up?"

bor to enter to destroy the organizations which prevent the workers in this country being exploited as they are in Europe and eventually reduced to the level of what is known as serf labor.

America cannot put up great walls excluding the handiwork of the underpaid of other lands, and then proceed to wink at the introduction of contract labor. To do so would be to deceive by false pretenses.

No one can blame the English or German mechanics for being the instruments of those who aim to break down labor in the United States. Those foreigners are trying to better themselves by getting away from the misery of their own countries. They are answering the prompting of self-preservation. But the mechanics in this country also have the right to the motive of self-protection. They should see to it that not only is contract labor barred, but that those who attempt to undermine them by showing contempt for the law, are pointed out and stigmatized as betrayers of their country.

LABOR OUTLOOK FOR OGDEN.

Reviewing the labor situation in Utah, the monthly bulletin of the United States employment service, declares industrial conditions to be improving, and, touching on Ogden, says:

"A firm state of employment exists at Ogden. Supply and demand of labor is well balanced, all factories operating with full forces. With the exception of canning factories, this condition is expected to prevail for some months. Released workers from recently closed canning factories are being employed in construction work. Extension of municipal water mains will engage much unskilled labor for two or three months. Additional residences and apartments have reduced inadequate housing to a minimum and are providing ample employment for all local building craftsmen. A gymnasium under construction and a large knitting factory just begun are employing practically one hundred workers."

Ogden is going into the winter with prospects brighter than a year ago. The outlook is encouraging and, with the coming of spring, there should be a big advancement in the prosperity of this city.

At present the developments in the livestock industry are the outstanding features of our growth and they give promise of adding much to Ogden's upbuilding.

Triumphs of M. Jonquille.

by MELVILLE DAVISSON POST

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THE GREAT CYPHER

It was a night of illusions. The whole world was unreal. The city could not be seen. There was a sort of fairy vista extending over the gardens across the bit of park into the haze, pierced by the narrow white shaft of the National Monument extending into the sky.

There was a heavy odor of jessamine and honeysuckle lying about the southern portico of the Executive Mansion. But there were no lights. The whole of the portico was in heavy shadow. A big, strong, masculine voice, cultivated and firm, was speaking.

"I am glad that business of your embassy brought you to America, Monsieur Jonquille," he said, "because I wanted to ask you about that last expedition of Chauvannes. I knew Chauvannes in South Africa. He was a first-class man. What was the mystery about his death? The current report at the time could not have been the truth. It was too fantastic."

One might have made out the figure of the Frenchman by looking closely in the dim light. He sat in a long chair, his legs extended, a cigarette, unlighted, moving in his fingers. His voice was low and clear when he spoke, like one engaged with a reflection.

"It was all the truth, Excellency," he said, "as we now know."

The big voice interrupted. "That fantastic story!"

The Frenchman's voice did not change.

"The truth about it," he said, "is even more fantastic than the current story of the time. Nobody believed it. Nobody could have believed it. When his journal finally came in, everybody thought Chauvannes had gone mad before the end. The things he wrote down simply could not have happened."

He paused. Then: "But it was every word the truth. There are the comrades in the Louvre."

The big man beyond Monsieur Jonquille, obscured by the thick shadow, made an exclamation of astonishment.

"The emeralds," he said, "are of course proof of the fact that Chauvannes found some evidences of the thing he was after. But his journal could not have been the truth. The man who wrote the closing pages of that journal must have been mad."

The Frenchman replied with no change in his voice.

"Excellency," he said, "the man who wrote the closing pages of that journal was not only mad, but he was so clever that I have never ceased to admire him. He was a desperate position, from which he knew perfectly well, there was no escape, and he undertook to do a thing that not only required the soundest intelligence, but it also required a degree of cleverness that has not been equaled by anybody. I feel that I ought to stand and uncover whenever I think about Chauvannes."

There was a sound in the darkness as if one drawing one's body swiftly together in a chair. There was a sort of booming in the big voice. "You amaze me!" it said. "Of course, I knew what Chauvannes was after. He used to talk about when we were shooting on that Vaal. He had the clear, he thought, to a lost civilization of an immense age, in the great wilderness of Central Africa, a little north of the Congo."

He continued to speak in his strong, firm voice.

"I was not surprised that Chauvannes found some evidence of the thing he was looking for. He was a first-class archaeologist. He knew all about everything of the sort that had been uncovered. And he was a good all-round explorer, none better. If there was any man in the world who could have gone from the Congo across the old trail of the ivory raiders, northeast of the Albert Nyanza, it was Chauvannes. He was there, and that he found the evidences of the things he was looking for; but the journal that the survivor of the expedition brought in could not be true. Chauvannes was insane when he wrote it—if the excerpts I saw of it were not colored."

Monsieur Jonquille replied in the same even voice.

"Our government, Excellency," he said, "was precisely of your opinion when the journal finally came in. They thought Chauvannes was mad at the end. But he was not mad! He was sane and clever—how sane and how clever you will realize when you get the whole thing clearly in your mind. It was a long time before we understood it, although how we could have been so stupid seems to me now a greater wonder than that the incidents with which Chauvannes filled the closing pages of his journal."

"I think the first clew we got was the method Chauvannes had taken to get to Paris after his death. His direction, written on the back of a franc, was that the bearer who brought it in should be paid five thousand francs by the executors of his estate. You see he was offering a reward for the thing to get in."

"Only one of the three men that Chauvannes constantly speaks of in his journal ever appeared. One can imagine what happened to the other two—the same thing, doubtless, that happened to all the persons who started with Chauvannes northeast to the Nyanza after he had abandoned his excavations."

The big man beyond Monsieur Jonquille in the dark seemed to have composed himself to listen. He was silent, and Monsieur Jonquille went on:

"These men, who were the only persons alive with Chauvannes when he finally reached the Nyanza on the morning of the 17th of December, must have been three of the most desperate adventurers in the world. They were evidently broken men at the end of their tether, willing to stake everything on a last chance, or they would not have joined Chauvannes. They were not men he selected. He never would have selected men of this character. They seem to have followed him in and to have literally annexed themselves to his expedition when he left the Congo east of the Leopold. They must have been an exquisite devil's guard—those three; the little wolf-faced Apache Letuc, the Finn sailor, and the American beachcomber they called Captain Dix."

"The Apache was the one who came in with the journal. He must have been, after all, what you would call the 'best' man of the three. Nevertheless it was these three hell-birds who came out alive with Chauvannes. And what he had to say about them is on every page of the journal. He must have changed

his mind very shortly after they joined him, because the first impressions he wrote down, which were probably what our own would have been, were afterward scratched out. We might have believed that some one else had made these veracities but for the fact that the journal from this time on never fails to speak of these three men in the highest terms. Their tirelessness, their energy, their courage, their devotion to Chauvannes in the one note that continues through this journal to the end.

"Of course, one could say that as these men had to depend on Chau-



"They Must Have Been An Exquisite Devil's Guard—These Three."

vannes to bring them out, the presence of a common peril would have united them in his support and that while they were apparently exerting themselves for him, they were, in fact, laboring to get out of that wilderness alive.

"They were evidently densely ignorant persons of a low order, every one of them. The Finn and the American beachcomber had no education whatever. The Apache could read, he was a deserter, we think, from the Foreign Legion—and he had a sort of devil's shrewdness. But he was not much, when it came to wit, for Chauvannes. None of them were. They were ignorant and superstitious. But they were determined, desperate to the last degree and afraid of nothing."

One of the features of the journal that first impressed me was the fact that Chauvannes made no mention about these men. He understood each of them perfectly. He pinned the success of his great plan to an accurate conception of the Apache Letuc. He thought this desperate human creature was what you would call the 'best man.' He expected him to come out the best man, and he laid the plan he had in mind to fit that eventuality. And he was right. The Apache was the one who came out with the journal. I got to thinking about the journal."

"And I saw something else. I saw that Chauvannes realized his own situation pretty early in the march of events. He knew what he was doing. He knew that the thing would lead. He realized it a long way ahead. This fact, as I have said, was one of the conspicuous features of the journal. I suppose one in an incontinent madness, might realize that the Apache Letuc was the situation that lay about Chauvannes, and before him, as he did; but I doubt it. I think only a man sound and sane could have seen it with this certainty that Chauvannes saw it, and at the distance beyond the point. Only the soundest intelligence, in the calm control of every faculty, could have realized that the thing before him was inevitable. A man in any other state of mind would have undertaken to deny himself. He would have resorted to futile devices, or to some tragic issue before the end, or to some futile hope. It took a mind like Chauvannes', profoundly sane, to see that the thing that awaited him was inevitable."

"I studied that journal as closely as a cipher dispatch. The evidences of Chauvannes' mental condition did not appear until the entries beginning with the seventeenth of December—the day on which they finally came out of the forest on the old elephant trail. Of course, strange things had happened before that—the declination of the force, for one thing. But Chauvannes never seemed to attribute this to any but a natural cause. This sort of united plan of the dwarf camps to destroy the members of the expedition."

Another installment of "The Great Cypher," will begin in our next issue.

MOONSHINERS KILL ANOTHER OFFICER

MOUNT STERLING, Ky., Dec. 11.—Within a few yards of the spot in Menifee county where Prohibition Agent Robert C. Duff was shot to death by alleged moonshiners Saturday afternoon, Dave Treadway, 28, federal officer and member of a posse seeking the slayers of Duff, was shot from ambush and fatally wounded Sunday afternoon.

Treadway was a member of the sheriff's posse which accompanied federal officers in the search. After visiting the home of Jeff Ballard, the sheriff's posse proceeded to the mountains, where they found a still. The posse had destroyed 1400 gallons of mash and was preparing to leave the scene of the still when they were fired upon from ambush. Treadway fell, with a bullet wound in his neck. He was rushed to a hospital, but died later.

Investigation showed that Duff's body had been stripped of badge, money, watch and papers after he was slain. He was shot ten times.

YOUNG BANDIT SHOT BY MERCHANT DIES

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Dec. 11.—Stewart S. Lynch, 19-year-old high school student, who, with two companions, attempted Saturday night to hold up J. J. Evans, 68, a grocery store manager, died at an early hour Sunday morning as the result of the bullet fired into his brain by Evans. J. D. Willoughby, 28, salesman, who admits being one of the robbers, surrendered himself to police. Police are still looking for the third member of the band.

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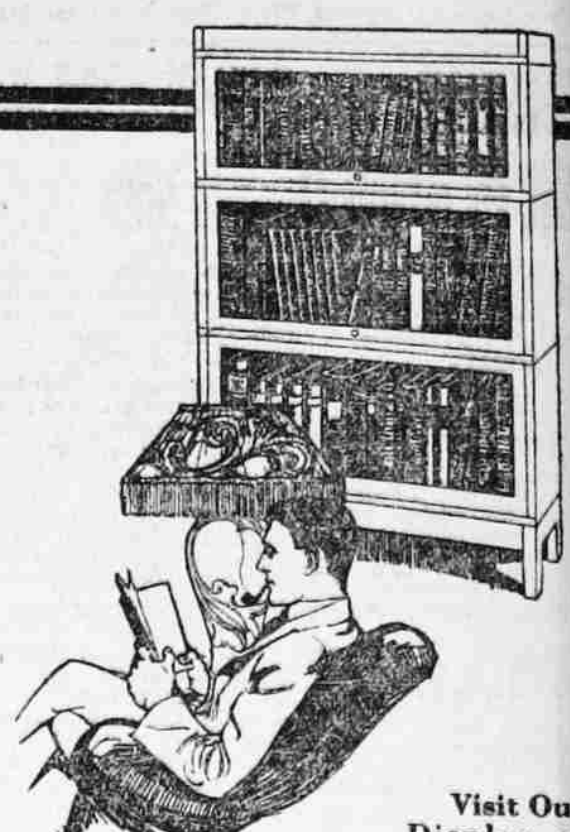
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CURRENT EVENTS

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SHIP SUBSIDY BILL.

The House of Representatives has passed the ship subsidy bill, which President Harding called congress into special session to consider.

This is the measure designed to give governmental financial aid to shipowners in order that it may pay them to keep merchant vessels on the sea under the American flag.

The bill met so much opposition that the majority in its favor was only 24, though there are 157 more Republicans than Democrats in the lower house of this congress.

The senate will discuss the proposal next and the fight against it there promises to be harder than in the house.

LINING UP FOR FIGHT.

In the new congress, recently elected which succeeds the present one, as already has been explained, there are, in both houses, groups of members practically unconnected with either big party, though elected on the Republican ticket.

It was foreseen from the first that these members would join forces to a sufficient number to throw the majority either to the Republicans or Democrats, as they chose.

This forecast has been verified. The Progressives, as they are known, have met at Senator La Follette's call and are shaping their plans.

It is taken for granted that, in return for the aid they will be able to give, now to one, now to the other of the regular parties, they will insist on help in carrying out their own political plans.

PUSHING DAUGHERTY'S CHARGE.

Congressman Keller has laid before the judiciary committee of the House of Representatives detailed charges attacking Attorney General Daugherty of President Harding's cabinet.

Keller some time ago began against Daugherty an impeachment proceeding—in other words a form of accusation designed to cause removal from his position of a public official against whom the accusation is directed, of course assuming that it is made good.

The case primarily grew out of the federal court injunction secured by Daugherty last summer against the railroad men on strike at that time. This is mentioned again, but the charges also mention other abuses of office for which Keller asserts the attorney general is responsible.

Such notable men as ex-President Taft and President Compers of the American Federation of Labor are referred to by Keller as among the witnesses he will call.

Daugherty denies all the charges against him, saying the influence of law violators and dangerous radicals caused them to be made.

RADICALS FREED BY PARDON.

Governor Small of Illinois has granted pardons to William Brown Lloyd, a millionaire, and to 14 other men who were serving penitentiary or jail sentences for violation of the state anti-syndicalism law, syndicalism being a sort of political-economic philosophy best represented in this country by the I. W. O., of which, however, an individual does not have to be a member in order to entertain syndicalism views.

The pardoned men had previously appealed their cases to the Illinois supreme court, which decided against them. One member of the bench, however, Justice Carter, disagreed with the others, referring to the law under which the convictions were secured as "war psychology," which, he said, was all very well in war time, but very short-sighted in time of peace.

Small, remarking that "these men are not criminals," declared himself in accord with Justice Carter.

GREEK NOTABLES SHOT.

The government at Athens has shot five statesmen and a general for getting Greece into the war in which Turkey beat her recently.

The act shocked Europe. England even broke diplomatic relations, saying civilized governments did not kill public men on account of policies which had failed.

Some critics say the incident will have a good effect anyway, as it will make statesmen more careful in future about getting their countries into war. However, the suspicion lingers that it was for engaging in war but for getting beaten that the six were shot.

The victims included three ex-premiers, a minister of war and one of foreign affairs and the commander of the defeated army.

King George objected strongly to the executions but was locked in his palace.

Later, Prince Andrew, ex-Constantine's brother, was tried, though he escaped shooting, banished for life.

FOCH PLANS COUP.

Notice has been given by Marshal Foch will be to seize the Ruhr valley soon unless many pays to the French what they under the terms of peace.

The last conference on the subject allowed the Germans until Jan. 15 to pay up, so it is unlikely will act before then. It is not able Germany will have paid meantime, but England almost taintly will do her best for a delay.

The Ruhr valley has immense portance on account of the grain deposits there.

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